

# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH

## STUDY MATERIAL SCIENCE

### CLASS-VIII

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#### ▶ Reproduction in animals

**Asexual Reproduction:** The type of reproduction in which only a single parent is involved, is called asexual reproduction.

**Binary Fission:** In binary fission, a single-celled individual reproduces by dividing itself into two. Example: Amoeba.

**Budding:** In this type of reproduction, a lateral bud arises from the body of the parent organism, it matures and gets detached from the body to behave as a new organism.

**Eggs:** Eggs (or Ova) are female gametes.

**Embryo:** Zygote, during its development, divides repeatedly to form a ball of cells. The cells then form groups to form tissues and ultimately organs of the body. This structure is called embryo.

**Fertilization:** The fusion of ovum and the sperm is called fertilization.

**Internal Fertilisation:** Fertilisation that takes place inside the female body is called internal fertilisation. This is observed in human beings and other animals such as cows and dogs.

**External Fertilisation:** Fertilisation that takes place outside the female body is called external fertilisation. This is common in aquatic animals such as frogs, fish, starfish, etc.

**Foetus:** It is the stage of embryo in which all the body parts are identifiable in its developmental stage.

**Viviparous:** Animals such as human beings, cows and dogs which give birth to the young ones are called Viviparous animals.

**Oviparous:** Animals such as hen, frog and butterfly which lay eggs are called oviparous animals.

**Tadpoles:** In the life process of a frog, we find three distinct stages, that is egg → tadpole → adult. These tadpoles get transformed into adults which are capable of jumping and swimming, and are finally transformed into frog.

**Metamorphosis:** The drastic change which transforms a larva into an adult in case of frog is called metamorphosis.